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UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM JAPAN  
AND  
THEIR RELATION TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM  
AND TO THE  
ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY



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UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM JAPAN AND THEIR RELATION TO THE  
DEFENSE PROGRAM AND TO THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY

Introduction.

Recent developments bearing on the trade relations between the United States and Japan have already resulted in a sharp reduction of imports from that country. This situation has given rise to the question of what effect a complete cessation of imports from Japan, if it should for any reason occur, would have on the defense program of the nation and on the general economy of the country. This report reviews the principal individual commodities in the import trade with Japan from this point of view.

The articles covered in this report comprise 59 import classifications. All imports of commodities or classes of commodities from Japan which amounted to as much as \$250,000 in 1940 or \$500,000 in the preceding year are included, and in addition a number of minor imports which either are intimately related to the above or are important for other reasons such as for national defense. The final compilation, as shown in the table in the appendix of this report, accounts for commodities which represented 90.5 percent of all imports from Japan in 1940 and 88.9 percent in the first 5 months of 1941. (These same classifications accounted for 90.2 percent of the imports in 1939.) The commodities are, with only a few exceptions,<sup>1/</sup> discussed in the order in which they appear in the classification of imports used by the Department of Commerce.

<sup>1/</sup> For example, fish scrap and fish meal are used both for feed and for fertilizer, and imports for each use enter under different classifications. In this report, however, the two classes are discussed in the same section.

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Each commodity or class of commodities listed in the appendix table, with only a few exceptions, is treated in a separate section in Part II of this report. The exceptions are certain groups of commodities which have closely related uses or origins; in such instances, the group is treated as a separate section. Each section gives a description of the product or products under review and a statement concerning principal defense and civilian uses. The competitive situation is briefly described and the principal economic data bearing on the problems which would be created by a stoppage of imports from Japan are presented. The classes of domestic interests (importers, manufacturers, workers, consumers, and defense industries) which would likely be affected by such a stoppage are indicated. Emphasis, however, is placed on the probable effects on the economy of the country as a whole. Where vital interests of substantial sections of the population would likely be affected, even though no great injury appeared in prospect for the country as a whole - as in the case of elimination of imports of raw silk - appropriate space is devoted to a discussion of the manner in which particular groups would be affected.

At the end of each section are tables showing <sup>PUN: 1124/vst/BookTools.org/doc/3ed967/</sup>United States imports for consumption of the commodity under review, both from Japan and from each of the other important suppliers, by years from 1937 through 1940, and by months for the period January 1940 through

May 1941. All statistics of imports were compiled from published or unpublished statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.  
Summary.

The imports from Japan which are separately analyzed in Part II of this report are summarized in the following table.



Table 1. - United States imports for consumption from Japan, by principal commodity groups, 1940 and January-May 1940 and 1941

Commodity group	Value 1/			Proportion of total value of imports from Japan		
	1,000 dollars			Percent		
	1940	January-May 1940	January-May 1941	1940	January-May 1940	January-May 1941
Silk and silk products —	106,588	36,526	34,538	67.9	63.6	65.8
Fish and fish products —	8,776	4,990	1,533	5.6	8.7	2.9
Cotton goods —	6,452	2,498	3,206	4.1	4.3	6.1
Chemicals and industrial oils —	3,475	1,807	1,176	2.2	3.1	2.3
China, porcelain, and earthenware —	3,461	1,164	985	2.2	2.0	1.9
Teas —	3,190	708	718	2.0	1.2	1.4
Pedaline braid and unfinished paper hat bodies —	1,506	872	794	1.0	1.5	1.5
Canned fruits —	1,185	109	387	.8	.2	.7
Rayon staple fiber —	1,033	501	487	.7	.9	.9
Vegetables, sauces, and other food preparations —	941	387	302	.6	.7	.6
Electric lamps —	924	258	163	.6	.4	.3
Mink furs —	898	506	917	.6	.9	1.7
Lily bulbs —	845	30	35	.5	.1	.1
Pearls, cultured and solid imitation —	585	218	418	.4	.4	.8
Slide fasteners —	526	205	196	.3	.4	.4
Bristles —	515	274	256	.3	.5	.5
Bamboo sticks —	355	140	168	.2	.2	.3
Miscellaneous pyroxylin articles —	287	111	50	.2	.2	.1
Paper manufactures, n.s.p.f. —	266	91	83	.2	.2	.2
Pearl shells —	171	133	216	.1	.2	.4
Total imports enumerated above —	141,979	51,528	46,628	90.5	89.7	88.9
All others 2/ —	14,954	5,912	5,833	9.5	10.3	11.1
Total —	156,933	57,440	52,461	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ The values given do not necessarily show the values of total imports from Japan within each of the classes indicated; instead, they show the total of only the imports which are separately listed in the appendix table. For example, the value of all fish and fish products from Japan was in excess of \$8,776,000 in 1940, but that sum represents the total value of those fish and fish products which are separately analyzed in this report.

2/ Includes imports valued at about \$8,000 in 1940 of optical glass, unmanufactured mica, and platinum grains, nuggets, sponge, and scrap, which classes are designated as "critical" or "strategic" materials. No other materials, except silk, which were designated by the Army and Navy Munitions Board as "critical" or "strategic," were imported from Japan in 1940.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Silk and silk products. - A complete stoppage of imports of silk and silk products from Japan, which in recent years have accounted for about two-thirds of the total value of imports from Japan, would create much the greater part of the difficulties which would be associated with a cessation of all imports from that country.

For military purposes, raw silk is used principally in the manufacture of parachute cloth. Data on United States requirements for this purpose and on the existing stocks on hand of finished materials and materials in process are not available for publication. However, domestic warehouse stocks of silk (which may now be used only under Government license) are themselves sufficient for making about one-half million parachutes of the average size used for military purposes. There are also available substitutes for silk in making parachutes, notably nylon.

The only other silk material which is of military importance is "silk waste." China has been much the most important supplier of imports of silk waste since 1937; imports from Japan have been negligible since the beginning of 1940. There is also some domestic production of silk waste recovered in textile manufacturing processes.

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The only indispensable military use of waste silk is in the production of lacing twine and tie straps for the assembly of propelling charges and in the fabrication of cartridge igniter cloth and gun-powder bag cloth for high caliber ordnance. Cloth for such uses must burn quickly and completely without leaving a hard smoldering

residue, and silk has been generally believed to be the only fiber possessing that combination of characteristics. But it is significant that the United States Army publicly announced early in August that it was no longer dependent on silk for most powder bags and parachutes. Powder bags for small calibers are successfully made of cotton, wool, and mohair.

Data on United States military requirements for waste silk, and the stocks of silk powder bags completed and in process are not available for publication. But even if there were no stocks of such on hand, the available domestic supplies of silk and silk waste (which are now under mandatory priority control by the Government) would suffice for all indispensable military purposes for at least the immediate future.

As regards the civilian uses of silk, it may be observed that 80 percent or more of the imports of Japanese silk into the United States in recent years have entered into the manufacture of hosiery. A cessation of imports would therefore affect principally the hosiery manufacturers, the silk throwsters and their employees, and the great number of women who wear silk hosiery, particularly full-fashioned hosiery.

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Substitute yarns for silk, particularly for use in making very sheer hosiery (corresponding to 1-, 2-, and 3-thread silk), will not likely be available in nearly as large quantities as silk has been. Nylon, now the most acceptable substitute insofar as physical

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characteristics are concerned, will not be immediately available in sufficient volume to supply yarn for the manufacture of more than 25 to 30 percent of the number of pairs of full-fashioned silk and nylon hosiery which were made in 1940. However, this percentage will likely be about doubled when the new nylon plant at Martinsville, Va., now nearing completion, attains full output, which is expected by the end of 1942.

Full-fashioned hosiery made of cotton and of rayon could in some degree also be used to replace silk hosiery. In 1940, however, only 1 percent of the production of full-fashioned hosiery was of cotton, rayon, or mixtures.

Production and employment in the silk hosiery and silk throwing industries were already reduced in mid-August and will probably be reduced still further in the next several months. The extent and duration of the curtailment is indeterminate; it will depend principally on the availability of yarns which can be substituted for silk and on how quickly volume production of acceptable hosiery made from them can be got under way. Rayon yarn plants are already operating at full capacity so that increases in the supply of rayon for hosiery will necessitate diversion from its other present uses, some of which are for defense. Productive capacity for cotton yarn sufficiently fine to make sheer hose is very limited; a substantial immediate increase in supplies of fine cotton or rayon yarn could be available if imports from Great Britain were increased. Only if

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very much larger amounts of hosiery were made of rayon or cotton yarn could production and employment in the hosiery industry be maintained at the levels which prevailed in 1940.

The hosiery industry produced about 500 million pairs of full-fashioned hosiery in 1940. If nylon is to supply material for no more than 150 million pairs per year by the end of 1941 and no more than 300 million pairs per year by the end of 1942 (as has been estimated in this report), then hosiery of other yarns will initially have to make up a deficiency of at least 350 million pairs per year in order that output, and presumably employment, in the hosiery industry be maintained at the 1940 level. Production of full-fashioned rayon and cotton hosiery in 1940 amounted to only 5.4 million pairs. Sharp reduction in both the output and employment in the hosiery and the silk throwing industries appears inevitable for at least the immediate future. The impact of curtailment in production of hosiery will be felt principally in the States of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, which accounted for approximately 60 percent of all full-fashioned hosiery produced in the United States in 1940.<sup>1/</sup>

The manufacturers and users of woven silk fabrics made of imported silk would be little affected by a stoppage of imports of raw silk from Japan, inasmuch as rayon and other available fibers are acceptable substitutes, having in fact already largely displaced silk for most woven fabrics. Plants and workers now devoted to the production of woven silk fabrics could readily be employed in the production of woven fabrics of other fibers.

<sup>1/</sup> Quarterly Statistical Bulletin of the Hosiery Industry, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, Aug. 1941, p. 41.



Insofar as civilian requirements for waste silk are concerned, spun rayon (made from rayon staple fiber and rayon waste) and continuous filament rayon are satisfactory substitutes in most uses. Some of the equipment and part of the labor supply in the spun-silk industry could be employed in making spun-rayon yarn and novelty mixture yarns.

Fish and fish products. - Of the total value of fish and fish products (including seed oysters) imported from Japan in 1940, canned crab meat accounted for almost 70 percent. In recent years imports of this product from Japan have been exceeded only by those of silk. A stoppage of imports of Japanese crab meat would no doubt compel an almost immediate curtailment in the domestic consumption of canned crab meat since the deficiency could not quickly be made up by increased domestic production or increased imports from Soviet Russia, the only other source. The incidence, however, would be principally on consumers of "luxury" seafoods. Much the same situation would likely prevail for swordfish. A stoppage of other fish food products from Japan, such as canned tuna and salmon, would not likely have an important effect, because large supplies of these and other fish products are available from domestic and other sources in the Western Hemisphere. Any resulting increase in the domestic fish catch would have the incidental effect of increasing somewhat the supply of fish livers, which could be utilized to reduce the United States shortage of the vitamin materials derived from them.

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There already exists a shortage of natural vitamin A and D materials in the United States. Vitamin A is used in the prevention of night-blindness, and vitamin D, in the prevention of rickets. The imports of fish livers and fish-liver oils from Japan have been valued principally for their content of vitamin D although they have also been important for their content of A.

The principal users of vitamin oils derived from fish livers from Japan have been the producers of poultry feed. Manufacturers of vitamin oils for human consumption, however, have also been important users. With supplies of cod-liver oil no longer available from Europe, poultry raisers are now substituting sardine oil fortified with tuna-liver oil and shark-liver oil. The tuna-liver oil makes up the deficiency in the vitamin D potency of the sardine oil, and the shark-liver oil, the deficiency in vitamin A.

Under present conditions, a stoppage of imports of fish livers, cod-liver oil, and other vitamin materials from Japan would aggravate still further the shortage of supplies of natural vitamins A and D in the United States. This need not, however, have serious repercussions on the country as a whole. Adequate supplies of synthetic vitamin D can be obtained from domestic sources, and some natural vitamin A in the form of carotene (made from carrots and other materials) also can be obtained from domestic sources. In addition there exists the possibility of increasing imports of liver oils high in vitamin A and D from foreign sources other than Japan. The public interest might

require, however, that domestic manufacturers of the synthetic substitutes for vitamin D (which are made under patented processes) not take advantage of the reduced availability of the natural vitamin D.

A stoppage of imports of seed oysters would seriously injure, within a year or so, a segment of the domestic oyster industry located principally in the State of Washington. Except for a small crop of Olympia oysters, the Pacific coast has no native oysters. Prior to the use of Japanese seed in that area, some seed from the Atlantic coast was used, but the business was never large because the Atlantic oyster takes from 3 to 5 years to attain marketable size in Pacific waters as compared with only 12 to 28 months for the species grown from the Japanese seed. There is very little propagation of Japanese oysters in Pacific coast waters.

A discontinuance of imports of fish scrap and fish meal from Japan would not be serious, in view of the substantial imports of similar materials from Canada and the availability of larger domestic supplies of other feed and fertilizer materials. Imports from Japan in the first five months of 1941 were negligible.

Cotton goods. - A stoppage of imports of Japanese cotton goods would probably attract little domestic notice except from the present users of Japanese fish nets and netting. United States production of cotton manufactures is the largest in the world, and the domestic industry could probably make up most of any likely deficiency in volume arising from a stoppage of imports from Japan. Such a stoppage,

however, would reduce the supply of certain classes of inexpensive bleached cotton cloth, tablecloths and napkins, damask, and floor coverings. Substitutes would, in many instances, be less satisfactory or more costly. A cessation of imports of fish nets and nettings would probably be important in raising the costs of certain domestic fishing operations. The largest domestic producer of netting also produces most of the seine twine used in the manufacture of netting by other manufacturers. Domestic productive capacity of these materials is probably sufficient to meet all domestic requirements.

Chemicals and industrial oils. - The importance to the United States of its imports of chemicals and industrial oils from Japan varies from product to product. Japan (including Kwantung) is the major foreign supplier of agar-agar, camphor, perilla oil, rapeseed oil, and Japan wax. The principal effect of a stoppage of such imports would be the greater resort to substitutes, satisfactory supplies of which are now available for most.

The sole domestic producer of agar-agar, whose raw material now comes from Mexico, could probably, in his present plant, supply the country's essential military and civilian requirements. Plant capacity could quickly be expanded with little outlay. There are numerous substitutes based on domestic raw materials which could be used to replace agar-agar in many of its most important uses. Domestic capacity for output of synthetic camphor, which is interchangeable in use with natural camphor, would have to be increased about 25 percent to supply all domestic requirements, and such expansion of plant would require about 6 months.

Perilla oil is a drying oil preferred in making certain specialties. Domestic consumption is supplied entirely by imports, practically all of which come from Japan (including Kwantung). However, for practically all uses satisfactory substitutes (linseed oil, dehydrated castor oil, fish and soybean oils) are available from domestic sources and from foreign sources other than Japan. Rapeseed oil came principally from Japan prior to 1941 but is now being imported principally from Argentina. Japan wax comes only from Japan, but domestic substitutes, such as paraffin, are available.

The United States is much less dependent on Japan for pyrethrum, creosote oil, and menthol. Any deficiency in pyrethrum could easily be made up by increased imports from British areas. (Imports of pyrethrum from British East Africa (Kenya) were over five times those from Japan in 1940.) Domestic and Canadian production of creosote oil also could easily be expanded, but transport costs to the West coast, where Japanese imports have been entered and consumed would be high. A stoppage of imports of menthol, which now comes principally from China, would no doubt compel a reduction in its consumption, particularly in such products as salves and cigarettes. Domestic production of synthetic menthol is small and that of natural menthol, negligible; and rapid expansion in the production of either is unlikely.

China, porcelain, and earthenware. - Because of the stoppage of imports of such materials from continental Europe, Japan has become practically the sole foreign supplier of inexpensive earthenware and of both the inexpensive and medium-priced china and porcelain dinnerware. A discontinuance of imports from Japan at this time would compel a sharp reduction in the domestic consumption of such articles and a considerable amount of substitution, mostly at higher prices. However, domestic earthenware and, to some extent, machine-made glassware, could largely replace the cheap grades of Japanese china and earthenware.

Tea. - Most of the domestic consumption of tea is supplied by imports from Ceylon, India, and the Netherlands Indies, neither Japan nor China being particularly important in this trade. A stoppage of imports from Japan would affect principally those few users of oolong tea who would not find other teas acceptable.

Pedaline braid and unfinished paper hat bodies. - A discontinuance of imports of pedaline hat braid and paper hat bodies (toys) would reduce the availability of materials now popular for use in low-priced men's and women's "straw" hats. Consumers would consequently be obliged to curtail their purchases or to seek substitutes. The effect on employment would depend largely on the adjustments made in the hat industry, an industry whose prosperity rests largely on the vagaries of style.

Canned fruits. - Imports from Japan consist of canned pineapple and canned mandarin oranges. The imports have been small, and a stoppage of the trade would cause little difficulty. Capacity for producing domestic canned pineapple (principally in Hawaii) is more than sufficient to meet all requirements, and a variety of substitutes exist for canned mandarin oranges, a "luxury" salad fruit not produced domestically.

Rayon staple fiber. - A stoppage of imports from Japan would not have any appreciable effects. Domestic production of staple fiber has been growing very rapidly, and a large new plant is scheduled to begin production before the end of this year (1941). For many uses, there are adequate supplies of substitutes, such as rayon waste.

Food preparations, vegetables, and sauces. - These consist largely of articles consumed in the United States by persons of oriental descent and by others who patronize restaurants which serve oriental dishes. Most of the consumption is in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast. A stoppage of imports from Japan would necessitate a sharp curtailment in consumption in the United States. Increased imports from other areas and increased domestic production, however, could make up at least part of the deficiency in some classes.

Electric lamps. - A stoppage of imports of electric lamps would not likely have any important effect. Domestic plant capacity is sufficient to supply any likely demand for lamps. The domestic products are more costly than the comparable product from Japan, but are generally of superior quality.



Mink furs. - Mink furs from Japan, although inferior in quality and lower in price than those of other origins, are "luxury" articles for which adequate substitutes are available. Other species of furs from domestic and from other foreign sources are available and, if need be, the output of minks on fur farms in both the United States and Canada could be increased after a period of 1 to 2 years.

Lily bulbs. - The imports from Japan, of which United States stocks are sufficient for requirements in 1941, could not be replaced quickly by domestic production of lily bulbs or by imports from other countries. Substitute floral decorations would therefore have to be used.

Pearls, cultured and solid imitation. - A discontinuance of imports from Japan would necessitate the substitution of other materials for use as costume jewelry. A wide variety of materials for such jewelry can be obtained from both domestic and foreign sources other than Japan.

Slide fasteners. - Domestic slide fasteners sell at higher prices than the Japanese product but are generally of higher quality. Adequate capacity exists in the United States to supply all domestic consumption of slide fasteners. Moreover, domestic substitutes are available at no higher prices than prevail for the Japanese slide fastener.

Bristles. - A cessation of imports of bristles from Japan would not adversely affect the United States to any appreciable extent

because Japan is only a minor supplier. A stoppage of imports from the Japanese-controlled areas in China, however, would in a short time compel a reduction in the United States consumption of paint brushes. No wholly satisfactory substitute for imported hog bristles is available for making such brushes, but for certain purposes paint can be applied with spray guns. Present stocks of hog bristles are sufficient for making a 6-months' supply of all brushes or an 8- or 9-months' supply of paint brushes alone. Tooth, other toilet, industrial, and household brushes are now being made in considerable amounts from nylon and other materials. There is also a fairly large stock of finished brushes in the hands of manufacturers and dealers in the United States.

Bamboo sticks. - A stoppage of imports from Japan would have but little effect, inasmuch as imports from other foreign sources could be increased, and for many uses a number of substitutes are available.

Pyroxylin articles, and paper manufactures. - A stoppage of imports of these Japanese specialties would reduce the variety of low-priced celluloid and paper novelties sold principally by 5- and 10-cent stores in the United States. There would be available, however, a supply of similar and substitute articles of domestic and other foreign origins. PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/3ed96>

Pearl shells. - Inasmuch as United States imports of pearl shells come principally from Australia and the Netherlands Indies, a cessation of imports from Japan would not be particularly important. Imports

from non-Japanese sources could be increased and there exist in this country large supplies of mussel shells from which fresh-water pearl buttons and novelties may be manufactured.

Other imports. - The classes of imports from Japan not discussed in the preceding paragraphs accounted in the aggregate for less than 15 million dollars in 1940, or for 9-1/2 percent of United States total imports from Japan in that year.<sup>1/</sup> These imports consisted of a large variety of miscellaneous articles, only three of which are in categories classified by the Army and Navy Munitions Board as "critical" or "strategic" - platinum (in various forms), optical glass, and mica. The imports of platinum amounted to \$6,000 and those of the other two articles to about \$1,000 each. None of the mica was of "strategic" quality and it is doubtful that any of the optical glass was.

Shipping.

A cessation of imports from Japan would have little effect on the volume or value of cargo carried into the United States on American vessels. According to a recent report issued by the United States Maritime Commission, 86 percent of the tonnage of imports into the United States from Japan in 1939 was transported on Japanese vessels, 12 percent by vessels of other foreign nationalities, and less than 2 percent on United States vessels. Participation in this trade by American vessels has declined since that year. In fact, very few vessels of American registry were calling at Japanese ports in 1941 even prior to the Presidential order of July 26, 1941, "freezing" all Japanese assets in the United States.

<sup>1/</sup> These same classes accounted for 11 percent of the total in the first 5 months of 1941.

Conclusions.

The principal economic effects on the United States which would likely follow from a cessation of imports from Japan may be summarized as follows:

1. The aggregate effect on the economy of the country as a whole would be slight.

2. United States defense program would not be interfered with to any appreciable degree.

3. The health of the population of the United States would not be affected.

4. Certain domestic industries which have been using imported materials (notably the full-fashioned hosiery industry) would be adversely affected; but certain other domestic industries producing articles competitive with imports from Japan (the fish canneries and the manufacturers of electric lamps, for example) would be benefited. Most of the unemployment in the industries adversely affected would probably be short-lived because of the large and increasing demand for workers in other industries.

5. The public interest might require that the Federal Government take measures both to facilitate readjustments in the few industries which would be most seriously affected, and to prevent any unwarranted increase of prices by those domestic interests which are in a position to profit from a stoppage of imports from Japan, either in consequence of having accumulated stocks of imported goods or because they control the production or supply of substitute materials.

6. Present users of silk hosiery would be the principal consumer interests affected. For at least a limited time, aggregate consumption of full-fashioned hosiery would have to be sharply reduced. However, after necessary readjustments were made by the hosiery industry and by the suppliers of yarn (which would probably require a year or so) domestic production of hosiery of fibers other than silk would probably be sufficient to supply the great bulk of the country's requirements.

7. Consumers of such semiluxury Japanese products as crab meat, swordfish, and mink furs, constitute only a small fraction of the population and a group whose income would permit substitution of other articles without appreciable hardship.

8. Consumers of low-priced Japanese manufactured articles (cotton manufactures, hat bodies, slide fasteners, chinaware, electric lamps, etc.) would generally be obliged either to curtail their consumption of such goods ~~or~~ to purchase higher-priced substitutes, or to do both. Purchases of such Japanese articles, however, do not account for an important part of the total expenditures of even those in the very low income brackets. Moreover, the substitution of higher priced articles would, in a number of instances, prove beneficial because of their superior quality.

9. The extent and rapidity with which domestic substitutes could replace certain imports from Japan would depend on the domestic availability of materials some of which are now subject to priorities.



辯護側文書第五〇〇號

一九四一年九月、ワシントンニ於テ

米國關稅委員會編

「米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並びニ其ノ米國國防計  
畫及び經濟ニ對スル關係」

米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並びニ其ノ米國國防計畫  
及び經濟ニ對スル關係

### 緒 論

日米間ノ貿易關係ニ關スル最近ノ進展ノ結果、日  
本ヨリノ輸入ハ既ニ著シク減少シタ。斯ル情勢ニ依  
リ、日本ヨリノ輸入ガ何等カノ理由テ完全ニ杜絶ス  
ル様ナ場合ニ、ソレガ我が國ノ國防計畫並びニ一般  
經濟ニ如何ナル影響ヲ及ボスカトイフ問題ヲ起スニ  
至ツタ。本報告書ハ此ノ様ナ見地カラ、日本トノ輸入  
貿易ニ於ケル主要ナル個々商品ニツイテノ檢討デア  
ル。

本報告書ニ述ベラレテキル商品ハ五十九ノ輸入品  
分類カラ成リ立ツテ居ル。ソノ總額ガ一九四〇年（  
昭和十五年）ニ二十五萬ドル、ソノ前年ニハ五十萬  
ドル上ツタ日本カラノ輸入商品又ハ商品分類ノ全部



Ref Doc 500

品ニツイテノ記述、並ビニ主要ナル防衛及ビ民間ノ用途ニ關スル記事ガ書イテアル。此ノ兩者ノ競合的事柄ガ簡潔ニ述ベラレテ居リ、日本ヨリノ輸入停止ニヨリ起ルベキ問題ニ關スル主要ナル經濟上ノ資料ガ提供サレテキル。斯ル停止ニヨツテ影響ヲ受ケル虞ノアル國內業者ノ各階級（輸入業者、製造者、勞務者、消費者、並ビニ國防産業）ガ示サレテキル、併シナガラ重點ハ、全体トシテ米國經濟ニ及ボスベキ影響ニ置カレテキル。シカシ國全体トシテノ見透シニ置イテ何等重大ナ障害ガナクテモ、相當部分ノ國民ノ重大ナル利益ガ影響ヲ受ケル様ナ場合、例ベバ生糸ノ輸入杜絶ノ如キ場合ニハ關係部門ガドンナ風ニ影響ヲ受ケルカラ論ズル爲メニ相當ノ紙面ヲ提供シテキル。

各節ノ終ニアル表ハ日本及其他ノ各供給國カラノ檢討下ニアル消費ノタメノ商品ノ米國輸入額ヲ示シテ居リ、一九三七年乃至一九四〇年ハ各年別ニ一九四〇年一月乃至一九四一年五月ノ期間ハ各月別ニナツテキル。輸入統計ハ全部米國商務省ノ既刊又ハ未刊ノ統計カラ輯録シタモノデアル。

### 摘要

本報告書ノ第二部ニ於テ別ニ分析サレテキル日本ヨリノ輸入表ハ次ノ表ニ要約サレテキル。

貂ノ毛皮	898	506	917	.6	.9	1.7
百合根	845	30	35	.5	.1	.1
眞珠・養殖眞珠及ビ正眞ノ模造品	585	218	418	.4	.4	.8
滑留具	526	205	196	.5	.4	.4
剛毛	515	274	256	.3	.5	.5
竹杖	355	140	168	.2	.2	.3
種々ノ棉花藥品	287	111	50	.2	.2	.1
紙製品	266	91	83	.2	.2	.2
眞珠貝	171	133	216	.1	.2	.4
上記輸入品總計	141,979	51,528	46,628	90.5	89.7	88.9
ソノ他(註2)	14,954	5,912	5,833	9.5	10.3	11.1
總計	156,933	57,440	52,461	100.0	100.0	100.0

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## 生糸及絹製品

近年日本カラノ輸入品總額ノ三分ノ二ヲ占メテ  
來タ生糸及絹製品ノ輸入ノ完全ナ停止ハ同國カ  
ラノ輸入ノ全面的停止トイフヨリ大キナ支障ヲ  
齎タラスデアラウ。

軍用トシテハ生糸ハ主ニ「バラシエート」布地  
ノ生産ニ使ハレル。コノ目的ヲ爲ノ合衆國ノ需  
要ト製品及未製品ノ在庫量ニ關スル資料ハ公表  
スルワケニハイカヌ。シカシ、生糸ノ國內在庫  
品ダケデハ政府ノ認可ヲ得タ場合ニ限り用ヒラ  
レルデアラウガ、軍用ノ並ノ大キサノバラシエ  
ートヲ凡ソ五〇萬個位製作スルニ充分デアル。  
又バラシエート製作ノ生糸ノ適當ナ代用品ガア  
リ殊ニ「ナイロン」ガ顯著デアル。  
又モウ一ツ軍用トシテ重要ナ絹製品ハ絹ボロデ  
アル。

一九三七年以來中國ガ最モ重要ナ絹ボロノ供給  
者デアツタ。

一九四〇年初メ以後日本カラノ輸入ハ取ルニ足  
ラスモノトナツタ。

織物工業ノ過程デ再生スル絹ボロノ國內生産モ  
アル。

絹ボロノ缺クベカラザル只一ツノ軍用々途ハ

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ヲ困ラセルデアラウ。

極ク薄イ靴下（絹糸、一、二、及三ニ當ル）  
ヲ作ルタメノ絹代用品糸ハ絹ノ如ク多量ニハ使用  
出來ヌデアラウ。物理的性質ニ關スル限り現在  
最モ好マシイ代用品ト思ヘレル「ナイロン」ハ  
一九四〇年ニ作ラレタ絹及ナイロンノ流行靴下  
ノ量ノ二五パーセントカラ三〇パーセントヲ製  
造スル絲ノ充分ナ補給ニモ早急ニハ役立タヌデ  
アラウ。シカシナガラコノ割合モ悉ラクバージ  
ニヤ州ノ「マーティンスビル」ノ完成近イ新ナ  
イロン工場ガ豫定ノ一九四二年末マデニ充分ノ  
生産高ヲ擧ゲル様ニナレバ約二倍ニナルダラウ。

木綿及レイヨン製ノ流行靴下モアル程度マデ  
絹靴下ノ代リニナリ得ル。シカシ一九四〇年ニ  
ハ流行靴下ノ生産ノ一パーセントノミガ木綿、  
レイヨン、又ハ混合製品デアツタノデアル。  
絹靴下及生糸攪リ産業ノ生産高及從業者ハ既に  
八月中旬ニ減少シ多分コ、數ケ月中尙減少スル  
デアラウ。ソノ削減ノ範圍ト期間ハ不明デアリ  
主トシテ絹ノ代用トナリ得ル絲ノ利用價值トソ  
ノ絲カラ作ラレル適當ナ靴下ノ大量生産ノ進行  
速度ニカ、ツテキル。レイヨン絲ノ工場ハスデ



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靴下類製品削減へ主ニペンシルヴァニア州及ビ  
北カロライナ州ニ於テ反應ガアルデアラウ。コ  
ノ二州ノ生産へ一九四〇年ニ於ケル合衆國內生  
産長靴下ノ約六〇%ニ上ツテキルカラデアアル。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

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輸出國デアルス聯ヨリノ輸入増加ニ依ツテモ早急ニハ  
 不足ガ補ハレナイカラデアス。シカシ問題ハ主ニ養育  
 ナ水産物ノ消費者ノ上ニアス。メカデキニ説イテモ  
 殆ド同ジデアラウ。日本ヨリノ他ノ魚類加工品例ヘ  
 バ鰯及ビ鮭ノ輸詰ハアマリ重大ナ影響ヲ及ボストハ思  
 ハレナイ。ソレハ之等ノ魚類加工品ソノ他ノ魚類製品  
 ハ國內及ビ西半球ノ他ノ生産國ヨリ多量ニ供給ヲ受ケ  
 ルコトガ出來ルカラデアス。國內魚獲ガソノ結果増加  
 スレバ偶發的ニ魚ノ肝臓ノ増産ト云フ結果ガ現ハレル  
 ソノ肝臓ヨリ採レルヴァイタミン類ニ依ツテ合衆國ノヴァ  
 イタミン類不足ヲ減ズルニ至ルデアラウ。  
 北米合衆國デハヴァイタミンA及ビDヲ含ム天産物ニハ  
 既ニ不足ヲシテキル。ヴァイタミンAハ夜盲症ノ豫防ニ  
 用ヒラレヴァイタミンDハ佝僂病防止ノ爲メニ使用セラ  
 レル、日本カラ輸入セラレタ魚ノ肝臓及ビ肝油ノ價值  
 ハ主トシテソノ包含スルヴァイタミンDニアツタ。ヴァイ  
 タミンAノ含有モ亦重要デハアツタガ、  
 日本カラ輸入スル魚類肝臓カラ抽出スルヴァイタミン油  
 ノ主タル利用者ハ家禽飼養ノ生産者デアツタ然シ又人  
 体用ヴァイタミン油製造者モ亦ソノ重要ナル利用者デア



打撃トナルデアラウ、太平洋岸ハ僅少ノ「オリムピア、  
 オイスター」ガ採レル以外ハ牡蠣ノ天産ハ全然無イ  
 太平洋岸ニ於テハ日本種ヲ使用スル以前太西洋岸カラ  
 種ヲ移植シテミタガ大ナル効果ハナカツタ、ト云フノ  
 ハ太西洋産ノ牡蠣ハ太平洋水域デハ市場ヘ出セル程ニ  
 成育スルノニ、三年乃至五年ヲ要スルガ日本種ハ僅カ  
 十二ヶ月乃至二十八ヶ月デ成育スルカラデアル  
 日本牡蠣ノ太平洋水域ニ於ケル蕃殖力ハ極メテ微小デ  
 アル。

日本カラノ魚槽ヤ魚肉ノ輸入杜絶ハ「カナダ」カラノ  
 類似資材ノ輸入及ビ國內ニ於ケル他ノ食品ヤ肥料原料  
 ノ供給ノ増大ニ待ツコトガ出來ルカラ余リ心配ハナイ  
 一九四一年上半期五ヶ月間ノ日本カラノ輸入ハ極メテ  
 僅カデアル。

綿製品、日本綿製品ノ輸入杜絶ハ日本製漁網ヤ網製品  
 ヲ現ニ使用シテキル者ヲ除イテハ悉ラク殆ド國內ノ注  
 目ヲ惹クニ足ラヌト思フ

要ナ軍用及ビ民間用ノ需要ヲ充タスコトガ出來ル  
ト思フ。工場ノ生産能力ハ極ク僅カノ費用デ急速  
ニ擴大スルコトガ出來タ。寒天ノ最モ主要ナ用途  
ニ代用出來ル内地産ノ原料デ製造サレル夥シイ代  
用品ガアル。ソノ用途ニ於テ天然樟腦ニ代リ得ベ  
キ合成樟腦ノ生産ニ對スル國內生産能力ハ、全國  
内需要ヲ充タス爲メニ約二十五%ノ増産ヲ爲サネ  
バナラナカツタノデアアルガ、斯カル設備ノ擴張ニ  
ハ約六ヶ月ノ時日ヲ要スルノデアアル。

ベリラ油ハ或種ノ特別品ノ製造ニ好ンデ用イラ  
レル乾性油デアアル。國內消費ハ全ク輸入ニヨリ賄  
ハレテ居リ、實際上ソノ全部ハ日本（關東州ヲ含  
ム）ヨリ輸入サレル。然シナガラ事實上總テノ用  
途ニ對シテ十分ナ代用品（亞麻仁油、脫水ヒマシ  
油、魚油及ビ大豆油）ガ國內及ビ日本以外ノ外國  
筋カラ得ラレル。菜種油ハ一九四一年（昭和十六  
年）以前ハ專ラ日本カラ來タガ、現在ハ主トシテ  
アルゼンチンカラ輸入サレテ居ル。日本蠟ハ日本  
カラノミ來ル。併シ、パラフィンノ如キ國産代用  
品ガ得ラレル。

ビレスラム、クレオソート油及薄荷腦ニ就イテ  
ハ米國ハ日本ニ頼ルコトハ一層少イ。ビレスラム  
ハ幾ラ不足シテモ英領區域カラノ輸入増加ニヨリ

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此ノ際、輸入品ノ輸入、在米ハ新ナル物  
品ノ國內消費ノハゲシイ猶少ヲ余儀ナクセシメ、  
大量ノ代用品ヲ大部分一層高價ナ價格ヲ使用セシ  
メラレルコトニナルデアラウ。然シ乍ラ國産ノ土  
器、及或程長迄ハ機械製硝子製品モ大部分安物ノ  
日本製ノ陶土器ニ取ツテ代ルデアラウ。

茶——茶ノ國內消費ノ大部分ハセイロン、印度及  
蘭領印度ヨリノ輸入ニ依テ賄ハレテ居リ、日本モ  
中國モ本取引ニ於テハ特別ニ重要デハナイ。日本  
ヨリノ輸入杜絶ニ依リ影響ヲ受ケルノハ主ニ他ノ  
茶ヲ好メナイ少數ノウーロン茶愛用者デアラウ。

#### ベタリン眞田及未完成紙製帽子材

ベタリン帽子眞田及紙製帽子材（トヨス）ノ輸入  
杜絶ニ依リ廉價ナ男子用及婦人用「麥葉」帽ニ使  
用サレテ目下好評ヲ得テキル材料ノ入手ガ減ズル  
デアラウ。ソノ爲消費者ハ購買ヲ削減スルカ或ハ  
代用品ヲ求メルカヲ余儀ナクサセラレルデアラウ  
雇傭ニ與ヘル影響ハ大部分帽子産業ニ於テ行ハレ  
ル整理ノ如何ニ依ルコト、ナラウ。新ナル産業ノ  
盛衰ハ主トシテスタイルノ嗜好ニ依ルモノデアル

鑑詰果物 日本ヨリノ輸入品ハ鑑詰パイシアツ  
ブル及鑑詰密柑デアル。輸入品ハ僅少デアリ、本  
取引ノ杜絶ハサシタル支障トハナラナイデアラウ

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國產品ハ之ニ必敵スル日本製品ヨリハ高價デハアルガ、一般ニ品質ハ優良デアル。

**貂毛皮** 日本産ノ貂毛皮ハ他ノ外國産ニ較ベテ品質ガ劣リ價格モ安イガ、一資澤品ニデアリ、ソレニ代ル代用品ハ多々アル、他産ノ毛皮ガ國內カラモ、日本以外ノ外國カラモ入手出來ルシ、若シ必要アラバ一、二年後ニハ合衆國並ニカナダノ養狐場ニ於ケル貂ノ生産ヲ増加スル事モ出來ル。

**百合根** 合衆國ニ於ケル百合根ノ手持高ハ一九四一年度ノ需要ニ應ズルニハ充分デアルガ、國內生産又ハ他ノ諸國ヨリノ輸入ニヨツテ日本カラノ輸入ヲ急速ニ代置スル事ハ出來ナイ。従ツテ百合ニ代ルベキ生花ノ裝飾ヲ用フル要ガアル。

#### 眞珠、養殖眞珠及正眞ノ模造品

日本カラノ輸入ガ杜絶スル結果服飾用寶石トシテハ他ノ品デ間ニ合ハセル外無イヤウニナラウ。服飾用寶石トシテハ廣汎ナ種類ノ材料ガ國內カラモ日本以外ノ諸外國カラモ得ラレル。

#### フアースナー（清留具）

フアースナーノ國產品ハ日本品ヨリモ高値デ賣ツテ居ルガ一般ニ品質ハ優レテ居ル。合衆國ハフアースナーノ國內全消費高ヲ滿タスニ足ルタケノ供給力ヲモツテキル。其上日本品ヨリモ高クナイ値段デ國産ノ代用品ガ得ラレル。



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ハ何ノ外國產デ同様テ代用品ヲ得ラレ  
ル筈デアル。

眞珠貝 合衆國ノ眞珠貝ハ主ニオーストラリヤ  
及蘭印此カラ輸入シテ后ルノデ日本カラノ輸入  
杜絶ハ格別重要デハナイ。日本以外ノ產地カラノ  
輸入ハ増加スル事ガ出来ルシ我國内ニ於テモ多量  
ノ貽貝（イガヒ）ノ供給ガアリ、コレカラ淡水眞  
珠貝ボタシ及目新シイ製品ノ製造ガ可能デアラウ

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## 結 論

- 日本ヨリノ輸出停止ニ續クト見ラレル合衆國ニ及ボ  
ス主要ナ經濟的影響ハ大要次ノ通りデアアル。
- 一 米國ノ經濟ニ及ボス總體的ナ影響ハ概シテ輕微デア  
ラウ。
- 二 合衆國々防計費ハ著ルシク妨害サレナイデアラウ。
- 三 合衆國人民ノ保健ハ影響ヲ被ラナイデアラウ。
- 四 從來輸入原料ヲ使用シテキタ或種ノ國內工業（殊ニ  
完成靴下類工業）ハ惡影響ヲ被ル。併シ日本カラノ  
輸入品ニ對抗スル商品ヲ製産スル他ノ國內工業（例  
ヘバ魚鱗罐詰工場、電燈製造業者等）ニハ利益ガア  
ラウ。他ノ工場ガ大量ニ且ツ、益々職工ヲ必要トス  
ルデアラウカラ惡影響ヲ被ムル工場ノ失業ハ大部分  
恐ラク一時的ナモノデアラウ。
- 五 聯邦政府ガ最も重大ナ影響ヲ受ケル少數ノ工場ノ整  
理ヲ助長シ且ツ又輸入在庫品ヲ蓄積シ或ハ代用  
原料品ノ生産、供給ヲ統制スル結果、日本ヨリノ輸  
入停止ニ依リ利益ヲ得ル位置ニアル國內關係者ガ物  
價ヲ暴騰セシメザル様處置ヲ講ズル事ヲ一般ノ關係者  
ハ要求スルカモ知レナイ。
- 六 現在絹靴下ヲ使用スル者ガ影響ヲ被ル主要ナル消費  
者側デアアル。少クトモ一定期間完成靴下類ノ全般的



辯護側文書第五〇〇號

一九四一年九月、ワシントンニ於テ

米國關稅委員會編

「米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並ビニ其ノ米國國防計  
畫及ビ經濟ニ對スル關係」

米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並ビニ其ノ米國國防計畫  
及ビ經濟ニ對スル關係

### 緒 論

日米間ノ貿易關係ニ關スル最近ノ進展ノ結果、日  
本ヨリノ輸入ハ既ニ著シク減少シタ。斯ル情勢ニ依  
リ、日本ヨリノ輸入ガ何等カノ理由デ完全ニ杜絶ス  
ル様ナ場合ニ、ソレガ我が國ノ國防計畫並ビニ一般  
經濟ニ如何ナル影響ヲ及ボスカトイフ問題ヲ起スニ  
至ツタ。本報告書ハ此ノ様ナ見地カラ、日本トノ輸入  
貿易ニ於ケル主要ナル個々商品ニツイテノ檢討デア  
ル。

本報告書ニ述ベラレテキル商品ハ五十九ノ輸入品  
分類カラ成リ立ツテ居ル。ソノ總額ガ一九四〇年（  
昭和十五年）ニ二十五萬ドル、ソノ前年ニハ五十萬  
ドル上ツタ日本カラノ輸入商品又ハ商品分類ノ全部

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ガ包含サレテキル。而シテ更ニ前記商品ニ密接ナ關係  
ヲモツカ或ハ國防ノ如キ其ノ他ノ理由デ重要ナル若  
干ノ少數輸入品モ包含サレテキル。本報告書ノ記錄  
中ノ表ニ示サレテキル最終ノ集計ハ一九四〇年ニ於  
ケル日本ヨリノ全輸入品ノ九〇、五バ一セントニ當  
ル商品及ビ一九四一年ノ最初ノ五ヶ月間ノ八八、九バ  
一セントニ當ル商品ノ説明ヲ與ヘテキル。(此等ノ  
同一分類ハ一九三九年ニ於ケル輸入ノ九〇、二バ一  
セントノ商品ヲ示シテキル。)此等ノ商品ハ極ク僅  
カノ例外ヲ除イテ(註1)商務省ガ用ヒテキル輸入  
品ノ分類ノ順序ニ從ツテ論ゼラレテキル。

【註1】

例ヘバ魚片及魚粉ハ飼料並ニ肥料トシテ使  
用サレテイテ、其時ノ輸入品ハ夫々ノ用途  
ニ依ツテ異ナツタ分類ノ中ニ入セラレテキ  
ル。併シ、本報告書ニ於テハ右ノ二種ノ物  
ハ同一部類中ニ論ジテアル。

附録ノ表ニ記載サレテキル各商品又ハ商品ノ種類  
ハ極ク僅カノ例外ヲ除イテ本報告書ノ第二部ノ別ノ  
節ニ於テ取扱ハレテキル、ソノ例外トイフノハ用途  
及ビ原産地ガ密接ニ關聯シテキル一定ノ部類ノ商品  
デアル、斯カル場合ニ其ノ部類ハ一ツノ別ノ節トシ  
テ取扱ハレテキル。各節ニ於イテハ、檢討中ノ生産

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品ニツイテノ記述、並ビニ主要ナル防衛及ビ民間ノ用途ニ關スル記事ガ書イテアル。此ノ兩者ノ統合的事柄ガ簡潔ニ述ベラレテ居リ、日本ヨリノ輸入停止ニヨリ起ルベキ問題ニ關スル主要ナル經濟上ノ資料ガ提供サレテキル。斯ル停止ニヨツテ影響ヲ受ケル虞ノアル國內業者ノ各階級（輸入業者、製造者、勞務者、消費者、並ビニ國防産業）ガ示サレテキル。併シナガラ重點ハ、全体トシテ米國經濟ニ及ボスベキ影響ニ置カレテキル。シカシ國全体トシテノ見透シニ置イテ何等重大ナ障害ガナクテモ、相當部分ノ國民ノ重大ナル利益ガ影響ヲ受ケル様ナ場合、例ベバ生糸ノ輸入杜絶ノ如キ場合ニハ關係部門ガドンナ風ニ影響ヲ受ケルカラ論ズル爲メニ相當ノ紙面ヲ提供シテキル。

各節ノ終ニアル表ハ日本及其他ノ各供給國カラノ檢討下ニアル消費ノタメノ商品ノ米國輸入額ヲ示シテ居リ、一九三七年乃至一九四〇年ハ各年別ニ一九四〇年一月乃至一九四一年五月ノ期間ハ各月別ニナツテキル。輸入統計ハ全部米國商務省ノ既刊又ハ未刊ノ統計カラ輯録シタモノデアル。

#### 摘要

本報告書ノ第二部ニ於テ別ニ分析サレテキル日本ヨリノ輸入表ハ次ノ表ニ要約サレテキル。

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第一表 日本ヨリノ米國輸入消費品目——一九四〇（昭和十五）年度並ニ一九四〇—  
一九四一（昭和十五—十六）年度自一月——至五月ノ主要商品別ニ據ル

商 品 類	價 格 （ 註 1 ）			日本ヨリノ輸入品總價 格ノ比率		
	單位 1,000 ドル			パーセント		
	1940	一月——五月		1940	一月——五月	
		1940	1941		1940	1941
絹及ビ絹製品——	106,588	36,526	34,538	67.9	63.6	65.8
魚類及ビ魚類製品——	8,776	4,990	1,533	5.6	8.7	2.9
綿 製 品 ——	6,452	2,498	3,206	4.1	4.3	6.1
化學製品及ビ工業油——	3,475	1,807	1,176	2.2	3.1	2.3
陶磁器及ビ土器——	3,461	1,164	985	2.2	2.0	1.9
茶 ——	3,190	708	718	2.0	1.2	1.4
ペダリ—眞田及ビ未完成紙製帽材	1,506	872	794	1.0	1.5	1.5
罐詰果物 ——	1,185	109	384	.8	.2	.7
レーヨン・ステープル・ファイバー ——	1,033	501	437	.7	.9	.9
野菜ソース及ビ他ノ調製食物 ——	941	387	302	.6	.7	.6
電 球 ——	924	258	163	.6	.4	.3



貂ノ毛皮	898	506	917	.6	.9	1.7
百合根	845	30	35	.5	.1	.1
眞珠・養殖眞珠及ビ正眞ノ模造品	585	218	418	.4	.4	.8
滑留具	526	205	196	.5	.4	.4
剛毛	515	274	256	.3	.5	.5
竹杖	355	140	168	.2	.2	.3
種々ノ棉花藥品	287	111	50	.2	.2	.1
紙製品	266	91	33	.2	.2	.2
眞珠貝	171	133	216	.1	.2	.4
上記輸入品總計	141,979	51,523	46,628	90.5	89.7	88.9
ソノ他(註2)	14,954	5,912	5,833	9.5	10.3	11.1
總計	156,933	57,440	52,461	100.0	100.0	100.0

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出所——合衆國商務省公認統計ヨリ編纂シタモノ。

(註一) 上記ノ價格ハ心ズシモ夫々表示サレタ部門ニ屬スル日本ヨリノ輸入品總額ノ價格ヲ示スモノデハナク、唯附表ニ別々ニ記載サレタ輸入品ノ總計ヲ示スモノデアリ。例ヘバ日本ヨリノ全魚類及ビ魚類生産物ノ價格ハ一九四〇(昭和十五)年ニハ八百七十七萬六千弗以上デアツタガ、同數量ハ本報告書中デハ別々ニ扱ハリテキル魚類ト魚類生産物ノ價格ヲ合計シタモノデアル。

(註二) ハ「非常用」又ハ「作戰用」物資ニ指定サレタ部門ニ屬シ、ソノ價格ハ一九四〇(昭和十五)年ニ於テ約八千弗ニ及ブ眼鏡、未製蠶母、白金粒、鑛塊、海綿、屑鐵等ノ輸入品ヲ含ム。之以外ニ絹ヲ除キ、國產軍需品ニヨリ「非常用」又ハ「作戰用」ニ指定セラレタ物資ニシテ一九四〇(昭和十五)年ニ日本ヨリ輸入セラレタモノハナイ。



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## 生糸及絹製品

近年日本カラノ輸入品總額ノ三分ノ二ヲ占メテ  
來タ生糸及絹製品ノ輸入ノ完全ナ停止ハ同國カ  
ラノ輸入ノ全面的停止トイフヨリ大キナ支障ヲ  
齎タラスデアラウ。

軍用トシテハ生糸ハ主ニ「バラシユート」布地  
ノ生産ニ使ハレル。コノ目的ヲ爲ノ合衆國ノ需  
要ト製品及未製品ノ在庫量ニ關スル資料ハ公表  
スルワケニハイカヌ。シカシ、生糸ノ國內在庫  
品ダケデハ政府ノ認可ヲ得タ場合ニ限り用ヒラ  
レルデアラウガ、軍用ノ並ノ大キサノバラシユ  
ートヲ凡ソ五〇萬個位製作スルニ充分デアル。  
又バラシユート製作ノ生糸ノ適當ナ代用品ガア  
リ殊ニ「ナイロン」ガ顯著デアル。

又モウ一ツ軍用トシテ重要ナ絹製品ハ絹ボロデ  
アル。

一九三七年以來中國ガ最モ重要ナ絹ボロノ供給  
者デアツタ。

一九四〇年初メ以後日本カラノ輸入ハ取ルニ足  
ラスモノトナツタ。

織物工業ノ過程ヲ再生スル絹ボロノ國內生産モ  
アル。

絹ボロノ缺クベカラザル只一ツノ軍用々途ハ

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推進裝置ノ組立ヲト彈藥筒發火器布ノ製作及口  
經ノ大キイ砲ノ火藥袋布製作ニ使ハルル撚リ紐  
ト締紐デアル。カ、ル用途ニ用ヒラレル布ヘ余  
リクスアル殘滓ヲ殘サズニ速カニ完全ニ燃エ切  
ラネバナラヌ、ソシテ絹ハサウシタ性質ヲ兼ネ  
ソナヘル唯一ノ纖維デアルト一般ニ信ジラレテ  
キタ。シカシ、合衆國陸軍ガ八月ノ初メニモハ  
ヤ火藥袋ヤバラシユ一トノ多クハ絹ニ頼ル必要  
ガナクナツタト發表シタコトハ注目スベキコト  
デアル。口經ノ小サイ砲ノ火藥袋ハ木綿、羊毛  
モヘーヤ等ニヨリ立派ニ作ラレタキル。  
絹ボロノ合衆國軍ノ需要及絹ノ火藥袋製品及  
未製品ノ在庫量ニ關スル資料ハ公表出來ナイ。  
シカシ、モシコノヨウナモノノ在庫ガ全然ナイ  
トシテモ利用シウル生糸及絹ボロ（現在政府ノ  
委任優先統制下ニアル）ノ國內供給ハ少クトモ  
當面必要ナ凡テノ軍事的目的ヲ滿タスノニハ充  
分デアラウ。

絹ノ民間使用ニ關シテハ近年日本カラ合衆國ヘ  
ノ絹輸入ノ八〇パーセント以上ガ靴下製造ニ向  
ケラレテキタ。ソレ故、輸入ノ停止ハ主トシテ  
靴下製造業者、絹撚絲工、及ソノ使用人ソシテ  
絹ノ靴下、特ニ流行ノ絹靴下ヲハク多クノ婦人

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ヲ困ラセルデアラウ。

極ク薄イ靴下（絹糸、一、二、及三ニ當ル）ヲ作ルタメノ絹代用品糸ハ絹ノ如ク多量ニハ使用出來スデアラウ。物理的性質ニ關スル限り現在最モ好マシイ代用品ト思ヘレル「ナイロン」ハ一九四〇年ニ作ラレタ絹及ナイロンノ流行靴下ノ量ノ二五パーセントカラ三〇パーセントヲ製造スル絲ノ充分ナ補給ニモ早急ニハ役立タスデアラウ。シカシナガラコノ割合モ悉クバージニア州ノ「マーティンスビル」ノ完成近イ新ナイロン工場が豫定ノ一九四二年末マデニ充分ノ生産高ヲ擧ゲル様ニナレバ約二倍ニナルダラウ。

木綿及レイヨン製ノ流行靴下モアル程度マデ絹靴下ノ代リニナリ得ル。シカシ一九四〇年ニハ流行靴下ノ生産ノ一パーセントノミガ木綿、レイヨン、又ハ混合製品デアツタノデアル。絹靴下及生糸燃リ産業ノ生産高及從業者ハ既ニ八月中旬ニ減少シ多分コ、數ケ月中尙減少スルデアラウ。ソノ削減ノ範圍ト期間ハ不明デアリ主トシテ絹ノ代用トナリ得ル絲ノ利用價值トソノ絲カラ作ラレル適當ナ靴下ノ大量生産ノ進行速度ニカ、ツテキル。レイヨン絲ノ工場ハスデ

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ニ全カヲ擧ゲテ活動中デアールカラ靴下用ノレイ  
ヨシ供給ヘ増加シ國防ソノ他ノ現在ノ用途カラ  
ノ轉向ガ必然的ニ生ズルデアラウ。薄イ靴下製  
造ノ出來ルヨクナ極ク細イ綿糸ノ生産能力ハ非  
常ニ限ラレタモノデアール。モシ英國カラノ輸入  
ガ増セバ細イ綿糸又ハレイヨシ糸ノ供給ノ實質  
的ナ早急ノ増加モ見込ミガアル。

只若シモット多量ノ靴下ガ人絹又ハ綿絲ヲ製  
造サレタナラバ、靴下類製造工業ノ生産及ビ履  
備ヘ一九四〇年ノ水準ヲ維持出來ルデアラウ。  
靴下類製造工業ハ一九四〇年ニ長靴下約五億  
足ヲ生産シタ。

若シ、タイロンガ一九四一年末迄二年産値カ一億  
五千萬足、一九四二年末迄二年産値カ三億足、  
本報告書ニ見積ラレテキル如ク、分ノ原料シカ  
供給シナイトスレバ、靴下類製造工業ノ生産高  
及ビコレニ伴フ履備ガ一九四〇年ノ標準ヲ維持  
スル爲ニハ他ノ纖維ノ靴下ガ少クトモ年産三億  
五千萬足ノ不足分ヲ補充セネバナラナイ。一九  
四〇年ノ人絹及ビ木綿長靴下ノ生産ハ僅カニ五  
百四十萬足デアール。靴下及ビ絹糸工業ニ於ケル  
生産及ビ履備ノ急激ナ低下ハ少クトモ近い將來  
ニハ避ケ難イモノトナルデアラウ。



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靴下類製品削減へ主ニベシツルヴァニア州及ビ  
北カロライナ州ニ於テ反應ガアルデアラウ。コ  
ノ二州ノ生産ハ一九四〇年ニ於ケル合衆國內生  
産長靴下ノ約六〇%ニ上ツテキルカラデアアル。

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輸入生糸ヲ原料トスル絹織物ノ製造業者及ビ使用者  
ハ、日本ヨリノ生糸ノ輸入杜絶ニモ殆ソド影響ヲ受ケ  
ナイデアラウ。何故ナラバ人絹及ビ他ノ織維ガ十分ナ  
代用品デシカモ事實已ニ大抵ノ織物カラ絹糸ヲ驅逐シ  
テシマツタカラデアル。現在絹織物生産ニ從事シテキ  
ル製造工場及ビ労働者ハ容易ニ他ノ織維織物生産ニ從  
事スル事ガ出來ルデアラウ。  
屑絹ニ對スル一般的需要ニ關スル限リ人絹縫絲（ス  
フ、織維及ビ屑人絹ヨリ作ツタモノ）及ビ長織維人絹  
ハ大抵ノ場合立派ナ代用品トナル。絹紡工業ノ設備ノ  
或部分及ビ労働供給ノ一部ハ人絹紡績及ビ新型混紡絲  
ノ製造ニ從事スル事ガ出來ルデアラウ。  
イ全國靴下製造業者協會刊行靴下製造工業季刊統計報  
告 一九四一年八月、四一頁  
魚類及ビ魚類加工品―蟹罐詰ハ一九四〇年日本ヨリ  
輸入ノ魚類及ビ魚類加工品（子牡蠣ヲ含ム）ノ七〇％  
ニ上ツタ。  
近年ニ於ケル、日本ヨリノ各種ノ製品ノ輸入ハ絹  
ニツイテ第二位ヲ占メラキタ。日本ノ蟹罐詰ノ輸入社  
絶ニ依ツテ疑ヒナク蟹罐詰ノ國內消費ニハ即刻節減ガ  
強要セラレル。ソレハ國內生産ノ擴大又ハ他ノ唯一ノ



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輸出國デアルソ聯ヨリノ輸入増加ニ依ツテモ早急ニハ  
不足ガ補ハレナイカラデアアル。シカシ問題ハ主ニ養育  
ナ水産物ノ消費者ノ上ニアアル。メカデキニ就イテモ  
殆ド同ジデアラウ。日本ヨリノ他ノ魚類加工品例ヘ  
バ鮪及ビ佳ノ鰹詰ハアマリ重大ナ影響ヲ及ボストハ思  
ヘレナイ。ソレハ之等ノ魚類加工品ソノ他ノ魚類製品  
ハ國內及ビ西半球ノ他ノ生産國ヨリ多量ニ供給ヲ受ケ  
ルコトガ出來ルカラデアアル。國內魚獲ガソノ結果増加  
スレバ偶發的ニ魚ノ肝臓ノ増産ト云フ結果ガ現ヘレル  
ソノ肝臓ヨリ採レルヴァイタミン類ニ依ツテ合衆國ノヴァ  
イタミン類不足ヲ減ズルニ至ルデアラウ。  
北米合衆國デハヴァイタミンA及ビDヲ含ム天産物ニハ  
既ニ不足ヲシテキル。ヴァイタミンAハ夜盲症ノ豫防ニ  
用ヒラレヴァイタミンDハ佝僂病防止ノ爲メニ使用セラ  
レル、日本カラ輸入セラレタ魚ノ肝臓及ビ肝油ノ價值  
ハ主トシテソノ包含スルヴァイタミンDニアツタ。ヴァイ  
タミンAノ含有モ亦重要デハアツタガ、  
日本カラ輸入スル魚類肝臓カラ抽出スルヴァイタミン油  
ノ主タル利用者ハ家禽飼養ノ生産者デアツタ然シ又人  
体用ヴァイタミン油製造者モ亦ソノ重要ナル利用者デア

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ツタ。鱈ノ肝油ガ歐州カラ輸入セラレナクナルヤ家禽飼育者ハ鱈ノ肝油及鰵ノ肝油ヲ以テ鹽メタ鱈油ヲ代用スルニ至ツタ。鱈ノ肝油ハ鱈油ノザイタミシンドノ糖分ノ缺陷ヲ補ヒ鰵ノ肝油ハザイタミシンドノ不足ヲ補フワケデアル。

現狀ニ於テハ日本ヨリノ魚類肝臓、鱈肝油其ノ他ノザイタミシン含有物ノ輸入ノ不足ハ合衆國ニ於ケル天然ザイタミシン及ビドノ供給不足ヲ益々惡化セシメル虞ガアル、然シ國全体カラ考ヘルナラバ其ノ影響ハ心配スルニ及バナイ合成ザイタミシンドノ供給ガ國內ノ資源カラ充分得ラレ又「カロライン」ノ形デ天然ザイタミシンA（人參其ノ他ノ材料カラ製造セル）モ亦國內資源カラ得ラレル加フルニ日本以外ノ外國カラザイタミシン及ビドノ含有量ノ多イ肝油ノ輸入ノ増加ヲモ期待スルコトガ出來ル然シ其ノ間一般ノ關心ハ國內ノザイタミシンドノ合成劑（特許手續ノモトニ製造セラレル）ノ製造者ガ國民ノ天然ザイタミシンドノ入手難ニ剩スルガ如キコトノナイ様要求スルデアラウ。

霜牡蠣輸入ノ停止ハ一年以内位デ主トシテ「ワシントン」洲所在ノ國內牡蠣産業ノ一部門ニ對シテハ深刻ナ

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打撃トナルデアラウ、太平洋岸ハ僅少ノ「オリムピア、  
オイスター」ガ採レル以外ハ牡蠣ノ天産ハ全然無イ。  
太平洋岸ニ於テハ日本種ヲ使用スル以前太西洋岸カラ  
種ヲ移殖シテミタガ大ナル効果ハナカツタ、ト云フノ  
ハ太西洋産ノ牡蠣ハ太平洋水域デハ市場ヘ出セル程ニ  
成育スルノニ、三年乃至五年ヲ要スルガ日本種ハ僅カ  
十二ヶ月乃至二十八ヶ月デ成育スルカラデアル  
日本牡蠣ノ太平洋水域ニ於ケル蕃殖力ハ極メテ微小デ  
アル。

日本カラノ魚槽ヤ魚肉ノ輸入杜絶ハ「カナダ」カラノ  
類似資材ノ輸入及ビ國內ニ於ケル他ノ食品ヤ肥料原料  
ノ供給ノ増大ニ待ツコトガ出來ルカラ余リ心配ヘナイ  
一九四一年上半期五ヶ月間ノ日本カラノ輸入ハ極メテ  
僅カデアル。

綿製品、日本綿製品ノ輸入杜絶ハ日本製漁網ヤ網製品  
ヲ現ニ使用シテキル者ヲ除イテハ悉ク殆ド國內ノ注  
目ヲ惹クニ足ラスト思フ

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### 化學製品並ニ工業用油

合衆國ノ綿産業ハ世界最大デアル。從テ日本カラ輸入杜絶ニヨル量ノ缺陷ノ大部分ハ補填スルコトガ出來ル。然シ日本カラノ輸入杜絶ハ余リ高級品デナイ綿布、卓布、ナヅキン、縐織卓布或ハ床敷ナドノ供給ヲ減少セシメルカモ知レナイ。代用品ノ大部分ハ満足ノ行クモノガ少イカ、或ハ高價トナルデアロウ。漁網及ビ絹製品ノ輸入ノ停止ハ國內ノ或ル漁獲作業ノ生産額ヲ高メルトイフ點カラ見テ重大デアルカモ知レヌ。絹製品ノ最モ大キナ國內製造家ハ又他ノ製造者ガ絹製造ニ使用スル引綱用燃糸ノ大部分ヲ生産スルコトガ出來ル。而モソノ國內生産能力ハ悉ラク全國内需要ヲ充スニ充分デアロウ。

日本カラノ化學製品並ニ工業用油ノ輸入ノ重要性質ハソノ製品ニヨツテ一様デハナイ。日本（關東州ヲ含ム）ハ寒天、樟腦、ペリラ油、菜種油及ビ日本蠟ノ主要供給國デアル。此等ノ輸入杜絶ニヨル主ナ影響ハ、今日大抵ノ需要ハ充分ニ充タサレテ居ルトコロノ代用品ヘノ一層大ナル依存デアロウ。唯一ノ國內寒天生産者ハ、原料ヲ「メキシコ」カラ得テ、現在ノ工場設備ヲ以テ悉ラク我國ノ主



要ナ軍用及ビ民間用ノ需要ヲ充タスコトガ出來ル  
ト思フ。工場ノ生産能力ハ極ク僅カノ需用デ急速  
ニ擴大スルコトガ出來タ。寒天ノ最モ主要ナ用途  
ニ代用出來ル内地産ノ原料デ製造サレル夥シイ代  
用品ガアル。ソノ用途ニ於テ天然樟腦ニ代リ得ベ  
キ合成樟腦ノ生産ニ對スル國內生産能力ハ、全國  
内需要ヲ充タス爲メニ約二十五%ノ増産ヲ爲サネ  
バナラナカッタノデアルガ、斯カル設備ノ擴張ニ  
ハ約六ヶ月ノ時日ヲ要スルノデアル。

ベリラ油ハ或種ノ特別品ノ製造ニ好ンデ用イラ  
レル乾性油デアル。國內消費ハ全ク輸入ニヨリ賄  
ハレテ居リ、實際上ソノ全部ハ日本（關東州ヲ含  
ム）ヨリ輸入サレル。然シナガラ事實上總テノ用  
途ニ對シテ十分ナ代用品（亞麻仁油、脫水ヒマシ  
油、魚油及ビ大豆油）ガ國內及ビ日本以外ノ外國  
筋カラ得ラレル。菜種油ハ一九四一年（昭和十六  
年）以前ハ專ラ日本カラ來タガ、現在ハ主トシテ  
アルゼンチンカラ輸入サレテ居ル。日本蠟ハ日本  
カラノミ來ル。併シ、パラフィンノ如キ國産代用  
品ガ得ラレル。

ビレスラム、クレオソート油及薄荷腦ニ就イテ  
ハ米國ハ日本ニ頼ルコトハ一層少イ。ビレスラム  
ハ幾ラ不足シテモ英領區域カラノ輸入増加ニヨリ



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容易ニ補イ得ル。(英領東アフリカ(ケニヤ)カ  
ラノヒレミラムノ輸入量ハ、一九四〇年(昭和十  
五年)日本ヨリノ輸入量ノ五倍以上ニ及ソデイル)  
國産及カナダ産ノタレオソート油モ容易ニ増加サ  
レ得ルガ、コレマデ日本ノ輸入品ガ入り消費サレ  
タイタ西部海岸地方ヘノ輸送費ハ高クツクデアロ  
ウ。目下主トシテ中國ヨリ來ル薄荷腦ノ輸入杜絶  
ニヨリソノ消費ノ減少サレルノハ疑ナク、特ニ  
藥及巻煙草ノ如キ製品ノ減少ハ避ケラレナイデア  
ロウ。人造薄荷腦ノ國內生産ハ僅少デアリ、天然  
薄荷腦ノ國內生産モ取ルニ足ラス、且ツ兩者ノ急  
遽ナ増産ハ見込ガナイ。  
磁器、陶器、土器一歐洲大陸ヨリノ斯カル材料  
ノ輸入杜絶ノ爲ニ、日本ハ廉價ナ土器及廉價及中  
等價格ノ磁器、陶器製ノ食器類ノ事實上唯一ノ國  
外供給者トナツタ。

(以下次頁へ續ク)

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此ノ際、輸入品ノ国内消費ノハゲシイ減少ヲ余儀ナクセシメ、大量ノ代用品ヲ大部分一層高價ナ價格デ使用セシメラレルコトニナルデアラウ。然シ乍ラ國産ノ土器、及或程度迄ハ機械製硝子製品モ大部分安物ノ日本製ノ陶土器ニ取ツテ代ルデアラウ。

茶——茶ノ国内消費ノ大部分ハセイロン、印度及蘭領印度ヨリノ輸入ニ依テ賄ハレテ居リ、日本モ中國モ本取引ニ於テハ特別ニ重要デハナイ。日本ヨリノ輸入杜絶ニ依リ影響ヲ受ケルノハ主ニ他ノ茶ヲ好マナイ少數ノウーロン茶愛用者デアラウ。

#### ベタリン眞田及未完底紙製帽子材

ベタリン帽子眞田及紙製帽子材（トヨス）ノ輸入杜絶ニ依リ廉價ナ男子用及婦人用「麥葉」帽ニ使用サレテ目下好評ヲ得テキル材料ノ入手ガ減ズルデアラウ。ソノ爲消費者ハ購買ヲ削減スルカ或ハ代用品ヲ求メルカヲ余儀ナクサセラレルデアラウ。雇傭ニ與ヘル影響ハ大部分帽子産業ニ於テ行ハレル整理ノ如何ニ依ルコト、ナラウ。新ナル産業ノ盛衰ハ主トシテスタイルノ嗜好ニ依ルモノデアル

鑑詰果物——日本ヨリノ輸入品ハ鑑詰パイシアツブル及鑑詰密柑デアアル。輸入品ハ僅少デアリ、本取引ノ杜絶ハサシタル支障トハナラナイデアラウ。

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國產鐵詰ハイジナツブルノ生産能力（主トシテハ  
ワイニ於ケル）ハ全需要ニ應ジテ余リアルモノガ  
アリ、又國內的ニ生産サレナイ一箱ノ一高級ニサ  
ラダ用果物トシテノ鐵詰密柑ニ對シテハ種々ノ代  
用品ガアル。

レイヨンスタイブルフアイバー

日本ヨリノ輸入杜絶ハ何ラ目ニ付ク程ノ影響ヲ反  
ボサナイデアラウ。ステイブルフアイバーノ國內  
生産ハ非常ニ急速ニ増加シツ、アリ、又大規模ノ  
新工場ガ本年（一九四一年一昭和十六年）末迄ニ  
生産ヲ開始スル豫定デアル。種々ノ用途ニ對シテ  
レイヨン屑ノ如キ代用品ノ供給ガ充分アル。

調製食物野菜反ソース

コレラハ主トシテ東洋系ノ人々ガ又ハ東洋式料理  
ヲ提供スル料理店ヲ最良ニスル人々ガ米國內ニ於  
テ消費スルモノデアル。大部分ハハワイ又ハ大平  
洋岸テ消費サレル。日本ヨリノ輸入ノ停止ニ依リ  
米國內ノ消費ハ激減セシメラレテアラウ。然シ  
他ノ地域ヨリノ輸入増加ト國內生産ノ増加トハ少  
クトモ或種類ノモノ、不足量ノ幾分カラ補フコト  
ガ出來ルデアラウ。

電球

電球ノ輸入杜絶ハ何ラ重大ナ影響ヲ反ボ  
サヌ様ニ思ヘル。國內工場ノ能力ハ優ニ電球ニ  
對スル需要ノ見込ニ應ジ得ル。

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國產品ハ之ニ必敵スル日本製品ヨリハ高價デハアルガ、一般ニ品質ハ優良デアル。

貂毛皮 日本産ノ貂毛皮ハ他ノ外國産ニ較ベテ品質ガ劣リ價格モ安イガ、一資澤品ニデアリ、ソレニ代ル代用品ハ多々アル、他種ノ毛皮ガ國內カラモ、日本以外ノ外國カラモ入手出來ルシ、若シ必要アラバ一、二年後ニハ合衆國並ニカナダノ養狐場ニ於ケル貂ノ生産ヲ増加スル事モ出來ル。

百合根 合衆國ニ於ケル百合根ノ手持高ハ一九四一年度ノ需要ニ應ズルニハ充分デアルガ、國內生産又ハ他ノ諸國ヨリノ輸入ニヨツテ日本カラノ輸入ヲ急速ニ代置スル事ハ出來ナイ。従ツテ百合ニ代ルベキ生花ノ裝飾ヲ用フル要ガアル。

#### 眞珠、養殖眞珠及正眞ノ模造品

日本カラノ輸入ガ杜絶スル結果服飾用寶石トシテハ他ノ品デ間ニ合ハセル外無イヤウニナラウ。服飾用寶石トシテハ廣汎ナ種類ノ材料ガ國內カラモ日本以外ノ諸外國カラモ得ラレル。

#### フアースナー（滑留具）

フアースナーノ國產品ハ日本品ヨリモ高値デ賣ツテ居ルガ一般ニ品質ハ優レテ居ル。合衆國ハフアースナーノ國內全消費高ヲ滿メスニ足ルダケノ供給カラモツテキル。其上日本品ヨリモ高クナイ値段デ國産ノ代用品ガ得ラレル。



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棉花製品及紙製品  
之等ノ日本特産品ノ輸入ガ止ルト主ニ合衆國ノ十  
仙ストアデ賣ツテ居ル安物ノセルロイド製、紙製  
ノ目新シイ雜貨ノ出賣ガ減ルコトニナルデアラウ

ア  
竹杖 日本カラノ輸入ガ止ツテモ他ノ外國カラ  
ノ輸入ヲ増ス事ガ出來ルノデ殆ンド影響ハナイデ  
アラウ。又多クノ用途ニハ夫々多數ノ代用品ガ得  
ラレル。

剛毛 日本ハボンノ僅カナ剛毛シカ供給シテ居  
ナイノデ日本カラノ剛毛輸入ガ止ツテモ合衆國ニ  
トツテハ問題ニナル程ノ惡イ影響ハ及ボサナイデ  
アラウ。然シ、又那ニ於ケル日本ノ管理地區カラ  
ノ輸入ガ停止スルト合衆國ニ於テハ遠カラス塗装  
用剛毛ノ消費ヲ減ラスヨリ外ナクナルダラウ。漆  
装用剛毛ノ材料トシテハ輸入豚毛ニ代ルベキ申分  
ノナイ立派ナ代用品ハ得ラレナイガ、或種ノ塗装  
ニハ噴霧器ガ應用出來ル。現在、豚毛貯蔵量ハア  
ラユル種類ノ剛毛ヲ六ヶ月間供給スルニ足リ續裝  
用剛毛タケナラハヶ月乃至九ヶ月ヲ又フルニ充分  
デアル。齒剛毛、化粧剛毛、工業用剛毛及家庭用  
剛毛等ハ今日テハ相當ノ量迄ナイロシ其他ノ材料  
ヲ製造セラレテ居ル。又合衆國內ノ製造業者及取  
扱商人ノ手許ニハ可ナリ大量ノ剛毛製品ノ手持ガ

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ハ何ノ外國産テ同様ナ代用品ヲ得ラレ  
ル筈デアル。

眞珠貝 合衆國ノ眞珠貝ハ主ニオーストラリヤ  
及蘭印此カラ輸入シテ居ルノデ日本カラノ輸入  
杜絶ハ格別重要デハナイ。日本以外ノ産地カラノ  
輸入ハ増加スル事ガ出来ルシ我國内ニ於テモ多量  
ノ貽貝（イガヒ）ノ供給ガアリ、コレカラ淡水眞  
珠貝ボタシ及目新シイ製品ノ製造ガ可能デアラウ

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其他ノ輸入品以上協定ニ亘ツテ越ヘタ以外ノ日本カラ  
ノ輸入品ハ總計テ一九四〇年度ニ千五百萬ドルニ達セ  
ス同年日本カラ合衆國ヘノ輸入總額ノ九五%ニアツタ  
(註一。)之等ノ輸入品ハ非常ニ種類ガ多イガ其中種  
カ三種ダケ顯著ニ三等(種々ノ形ニナツテキル)光學用  
硝子及雲母ダケガ陸海軍軍需局ニヨツテ「制限品」又  
ハ「軍需用」トシテ暴デラレタ分類ノ中ニ含まレテキ  
ル。白金ノ輸入ハ六千ドル他ノニツハ夫々千ドルニ達  
シテキル。該母ハ何レモ「軍需用」ト言フ程ノ品質ノ  
モノデナク光學用ガラスモ其品質ノ種ハ疑問デアル。  
(註一)之等ト同ジ種樣ノ品ガ一九四一年ノ最初ノ五  
月ニハ全體ノ一二%ニナツテキル。  
海運日本カラノ輸入ガ無クナツテモ米國船ニヨツテ合  
衆國ニ搬入セラレル貨物ノ量又ハ價値ノ上ニハ殆ソド  
影響ハ無カラウ。合衆國海運委員會最近ノ報告書ニヨ  
レバ一九三九年ニ日本カラ合衆國ニ輸入サレタ總トソ  
數ノ八六%ハ日本船ニヨリ一二%ハ他ノ外國船ニヨリ  
運バレ二%弱合衆國船ニヨツテ運バレテキ  
ル。米國船ノ海運事業ヘノ參加ハ同年以來凍結  
減退シテ居ル。實際合衆國ニアル全日本資産ノ凍結  
一ラ命ジタ一九四一年七月二十六日ノ大統領令ノ出ル  
以前デモ同年日本ニ寄附シタ米國籍船舶ノ數ハ極メテ僅  
カテアル。

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## 結 論

- 日本ヨリノ輸出停止ニ續クト見ラレル合衆國ニ及ボ  
ス主要ナ經濟的影響ハ大要次ノ通りデアル。
- 一 米國ノ經濟ニ及ボス總體的ナ影響ハ概シテ輕微デア  
ラウ。
- 二 合衆國々防計畫ハ著ルシク妨害サレナイデアラウ。
- 三 合衆國人民ノ保健ハ影響ヲ被ラナイデアラウ。
- 四 從來輸入原料ヲ使用シテキタ或種ノ國內工業（殊ニ  
完成靴下類工業）ハ惡影響ヲ被ル。併シ日本カラノ  
輸入品ニ對抗スル商品ヲ製産スル他ノ國內工業（例  
ヘバ魚鱗罐詰工場、電燈製造業者等）ニハ利益ガア  
ラウ。他ノ工場ガ大量ニ且ツ、益々職工ヲ必要トス  
ルデアラウカラ惡影響ヲ被ムル工場ノ失業ハ大部分  
恐ラク一時的ナモノデアラウ。
- 五 聯邦政府ガ最モ重大ナ影響ヲ受ケル少數ノ工場ノ整  
理ヲ助長シ且ツ又輸入在庫品ヲ蓄積シ或ハ代用  
原料品ノ生産、供給ヲ統制スル結果、日本ヨリノ輸  
入停止ニ依リ利益ヲ得ル位置ニアル國內關係者ガ物  
價ヲ暴騰セシメザル様處置ヲ講ズル事ヲ一般ノ關係者  
ハ要求スルカモ知レナイ。
- 六 現在絹靴下ヲ使用スル者ガ影響ヲ被ル主要ナル消費  
者側デアル。少クトモ一定期間完成靴下類ノ全般的



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消費ハ激減サレネバナライナイ。併シ靴下類工場及燃  
絲供給者ガ必要ナ整理ヲシタ後ニ（ソレハ恐ラク一  
年位カカルデアラウガ）絹以外ノ纖維ノ靴下類國內  
生産ハ多分國內需要ノ大部分ヲ充タスニ充分デア  
ル。蟹肉、メカジキ、貂ノ皮等日本産標準奢侈品ノ消費者  
ハソノ收入テ左程ノ困難ナク、他ノ代用品ヲ使用シ  
得ル値カナ一部ノ國民及ビ一國ノ人々デア  
ル。廉價ナ日本製品（綿製品、帽子ノボテイ、チャツク  
陶磁器、電燈等）ノ消費者ハ一級ニコレ等商品ノ消  
費ヲ節約スルカ一層高價ナ代用品ヲ買フカ或ハソノ  
双方ヲシナケレバナライナイ。併シコノ様ナ日本商品  
ノ購買ガ非常ニ低額ノ收入ノ枠内ニア  
ル人々ノ總支  
出ノ主要部分トナツテキ  
ルノデハナイ。ソノ上多ク  
ノ場合、一層高價ナ商品ノ代用ハソノ優秀ナ品質ノ  
爲ニ有利トナルデア  
ラウ。六 國産代用品ガ或ル種ノ日本輸入品ニ代リ得ル範圍ト  
速度ハ一部ハ現在優先補給制ノ下ニア  
ル原料ノ國內  
入手如何ニ依ルノデア  
ラウ。

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If the war does not result in extensive damage to the copper producing facilities of Japan, the problem of excess capacity will arise. Imports from the Empire areas will likely be cut off, and imports of copper from other areas are likely to be limited. Facilities will either have to be in part demolished or dismantled and removed to other areas.

Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria produce blister copper in varying quantities, but the product they export to Japan is essentially the same as that produced in Japan proper. As a result, the possible interruption of these exports to Japan consequent upon the dismemberment of the Empire would not interfere with production techniques or the organization of the industry in Japan, but, together with a reduction in imports from other sources, it would, as mentioned above, make idle some of the facilities in Japan proper for refining and fabricating copper. The dismemberment of the Empire will present problems to the Empire areas, as well as to Japan, for they may lack ready markets for their output of blister copper, most of which formerly was sent to Japan.

The existence of extensive deposits of copper ore within Japan proper raises problems of control peculiar to the copper industry, as Japan, independent of any outside aid, can produce copper in amounts considerably greater than the 75,000 tons believed necessary to the peacetime economy of the country. If strict control over the amount of copper produced is desired, it will have to be administered from within Japan. Control over the copper industry through controls of imports would, however, be effective in hampering attempts on the part of Japan to develop a wartime economy, as domestic ores are at present, even during war, supplying Japan with only about half the copper it consumes.

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Table 5.- Aluminum: Imports into Japan from major sources, 1932 and 1934-36

Country	(In metric tons)							
	1932		1934		1935		1936	
	Crude		Crude		Crude		Crude	
	ingots		ingots		ingots		ingots	
	bars	Other	bars	Other	bars	Other	bars	Other
	blocks		blocks		blocks		blocks	
	and slabs		and slabs		and slabs		and slabs	
Canada	2,462	10	3,154	22	4,465	130	6,905	35
Switzerland	499	-	385	-	1,698	-	1,254	5
United States	687	1,275	-	3,939	-	1,821	356	272
France	261	1	508	-	282	-	2	-
Germany	323	730	257	83	230	126	-	66
Norway	113	5	497	-	1,828	-	492	-
United Kingdom	353	1,090	84	115	306	202	-	48
Manchuria	-	1	-	15	-	38	-	39
All other	96	360	457	656	967	1,311	3	365
Total	8,286		10,177		13,404		10,242	

Source: Annual and Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Japan.

From 1931 to 1935, most of the imports were scrap metal, and the rest were largely crude metal. After 1936 the import duties on manufactured aluminum products were, however, prohibitive. In 1939 Japan was nearly self-sufficient as to all civilian requirements, but imports reached a very high rate in 1938 and 1939 in the final effort to provide military supplies before trade might be disrupted. <sup>1/</sup> In general the Japanese market, which was mostly in scrap and crude metal, was not very significant to the economy of the supplying countries.

#### Exports.

Japan's exports of crude aluminum and semifinished shapes, relative to production and imports, were insignificant; the aluminum which entered Japanese export trade was largely in manufactures farther advanced than shapes. During recent pre-war years, Japan's exports of such manufactures had grown. Aluminum utensils were exported to China, Hong Kong, the Netherlands East Indies, Manchuria, the Philippines, <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/3ed967/> Settlements. Considerable quantities of sheet aluminum were exported to British India, and exports of foil to the Orient had been increasing (see table 6).

<sup>1/</sup> See also the section on raw materials.

Table 7.- Aluminum: Average quoted prices in Japan  
and the United States, 1925-36

(In cents per pound)

Year	:	Japan	:	United States -
1925	:	26.6	:	27.5
1926	:	26.2	:	26.9
1927	:	23.9	:	25.6
1928	:	23.4	:	23.9
1929	:	22.0	:	23.9
1930	:	21.6	:	23.4
1931	:	20.3	:	22.9
1932	:	16.7	:	22.9
1933	:	18.8	:	22.9
1934	:	23.1	:	22.2
1935	:	22.2	:	19.6
1936	:	23.5	:	19.0

Sources: Japanese prices, The Mining Magazine, vol. 59, No. 2, August 1938, London, p. 83; United States prices, Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.

In connection with post-war requirements and the post-war consumption of aluminum in Japan, the amount available to civilians during the war on the basis of the above percentages has been about 20,000 tons. Another basis for a rough approximation of these requirements is the general ratio of aluminum to steel consumption in the countries which are large consumers of metals and metal products. Modern industry generally requires about 1 ton of aluminum for every 200 tons of ingot steel. Should the Japanese steel industry return to the 1935 production level of approximately 5 million tons, Japanese requirements for aluminum, on the basis of this ratio, would be 25,000 tons. Japan has not attained so high a level of metal consumption for civilian purposes as other industrial nations, however, and it is doubtful whether domestic requirements would exceed 20,000 tons annually for some time. Moreover, complete prohibition of aircraft construction and perhaps of other types of products containing aluminum, in Japan after the war would considerably reduce total aluminum needs.

#### Post-war problems.

The general effect of the dismemberment of the Empire on the ability to produce aluminum in Japan proper will be negligible.